

The Personal Side

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW.

P. M. ANDERSON, K.C.

Last week we had reference in our columns to two Saskatchewan lawyers. It would be impossible to mention prominent lawyers of the province without bringing to mind P. M. Anderson, K.C., of Regina. Mr. Anderson is not only an able lawyer, but a prince of good fellows. He is everybody's friend. From being a member of the junior bar a few years ago he has rapidly come to the front as one of the leading counsel of the west. He is a man of indefatigable industry and he never goes into court, but what he has his brief at his finger ends. He is tactful and possesses an excellent knowledge of human nature that stands him in good stead before a jury. He has a wonderful record of successes to his credit. He has fought a number of labor cases against corporations and as a result many a poor man who has been lamed for life as the result of an accident incurred during his occupation, has been awarded sufficient damages to be a considerable palliation of his injuries. Mr. Anderson is still a young man, in the very prime of his days. He was born in Paisley, Ontario, forty-one years ago. He attended the High School in Belleville and afterwards graduated with honors at Queen's University, taking the honors course in political science and history. He studied law with the firm of Atkins and Robson of Winnipeg, one of the best firms in all the wide west. He came to Regina about 1909 and joined the firm of Mackenzie, Brown & Company in 1912. He formed a firm of his own which almost immediately leaped into an extensive practice. Mr. Anderson has many gifts which enable him to deal with the public with great advantage. He is one of those kindly souls who like to be nice to people. He has a very wide humanity and is everyone's friend. He is at present most strenuously engaged in a most extensive law practice, but his obvious destiny is the political field. He may go very far.

OXEN AND HORSES

Many people in this country will remember the Barr Colony which consisted of a miscellaneous assortment of Englishmen, women, and children who, some sixteen years ago, arrived at Saskatoon on their way to take up land which had been reserved for them around the present town of Lloydminster.

These people were completely without experience, and as the main line of the C.N.R. had not been built at that time, they were prepared to go out some 150 miles in advance of the railway and take their chances on the prairie. The whole affair was badly mismanaged and the Canadian Immigration Department, eventually had to take charge of them.

The late C. W. Speers, Colonization Commissioner, went up to Saskatoon and superintended the trek of the Barr colonists to their land, and also endeavored to help them in every way possible by assistance and advice. The advice was not always taken in good part, but there is no doubt that a great deal of hardship, suffering and even death was averted by Mr. Speers' efforts.

On one occasion when Mr. Speers was sitting in the tent erected by the Government on the banks of the Saskatchewan, he was approached by a young man and his wife. The lady was very aggressive, excellently dressed, and wore plumes in her hat. She said to Mr. Speers:

"We want to buy a pair of horses with which to transport our belongings to our farm."

Mr. Speers said:

"How much money have you got?"

She replied: "About \$500.00."

"Oh," he said, "it's not horses you want, but oxen. When you get away out from the railway, horses will eat up all your money in oats, whereas oxen will get all their sustenance from the prairie and give you a chance to put up some hay."

"I will go and consult with my husband," she said.

After an interval the couple returned.

The man said: "We have decided, Mr. Speers to take your advice; kindly purchase a yoke of oxen for us."

"Oh yes," said the woman, "I am sure it is quite a wise decision because they will also provide milk for the family which we are expecting."

Setting of Eggs

After the establishment of the colony, the determination and hard work of these inexperienced people were beyond praise. They certainly did very ridiculous things, but in the long run they won out.

A man came in from Vetsakawin with a wagon packed full of all grades of fowls of various sexes and degrees which he proceeded to sell at exorbitant prices to the colonists. One city bred woman who was particularly anxious to go into poultry did not hear of this until most of the fowls had been disposed of. She, however, visited the vendor of the feathered goods, and climbing up the spokes of the wagon, fixed her eye upon a little bantam rooster, in a crate by himself.

"What kind of a 'en is that little 'un?" she queried.

Anxious to please, the owner of the fowl said:

"That's a setting hen, madam, and she is worth \$5.00"

"I will take it," promptly responded the woman counting out the money.

She took her prize under her arm and going to the store of Murray Miller, bought a dozen picked eggs which she arranged in a most artistic manner on a cosy nest; but she could not induce the bantam to pay any attention to them. She came to the conclusion that she had been cheated and went back to the poultry man who was just pulling out, his pockets full of money.

She complained bitterly to him.

"Madam," he said, most politely, "you don't know how to go about it."

"Will you instruct me?" she asked.

"I will," he replied.

The two of them accordingly hied back to Murray Miller's store and purchased a biscuit box. This box was nailed to the side of the lady's shack, the nest arranged in it, and two sugar holes made just below the nest. The eggs were placed in the nest, and the rooster to his great indignation forced down upon them, his legs drawn through the holes in the bottom of the box, they were hobbled together with some tape, and the woman sat down confidently expecting chickens. The poor rooster suffered this indignity for about two weeks until some more enlightened

neighbor informed the lady of the futility of the whole proceeding. By this time, however, the poultry seller was far away.

Despite these difficulties and tribulations, however, the members of the Barr Colony turned out to be as good settlers as any who ever came to Canada. They learned lessons in a hard school and now many of them are thriving and prosperous.

THE GILBERT CASE

Some reference was made in this column last week to a famous murder trial which took place in Regina some twelve or thirteen years ago and which was known as the Gilbert case. Josiah Gilbert, a well-known and prosperous farmer of the Regina district, was accused of encompassing the death, by shooting, of the man who had bought his farm. There was no doubt whatsoever that the dead man had come to his death through the explosion of a gun in the hands of Gilbert. The prosecution maintained that Gilbert had shot him with malice aforethought, the defence was that the shooting was accidental. There was a mass of conflicting evidence. Gilbert had a hard reputation. He was a very thrifty, close, hard-working farmer, and had amassed considerable property. He was a man of violent temper and sinister stories were current about him. One of these tales, which was given a good deal of currency at that time, was to the effect that he had caused the death of a young lad who was working for him whom he had thrown down a well. A good deal of credence was placed on this story and although it was not brought out at the trial it apparently had a considerable effect in influencing public opinion against him. How wrong public opinion may be in these cases was very forcibly brought to the attention of the writer some three years ago.

I was pulling out from Chicago a few days before Christmas, 1917, on my way to the coast. There were not very many people travelling at that time, the weather was stern and inclement and it was the season of the year when most people were home. I sat, however, in the smoking car with a shrewd looking country lawyer from North Dakota. We got into conversation and when I said I knew Regina he informed me that he had once been there and expressed boundless admiration for the N.W. M.P. His visit to Western Canada had occurred many years previously and he related the incident. He said that a lad from the town in which he practiced his profession in North Dakota, had come up to the Saskatchewan country to work with a farmer named Gilbert. The lad had subsequently met with a violent death and as some rumors had penetrated down to his home town of foul play, the gentleman in question had been retained by some of the friends of the family to go up to Regina and investigate the circumstances of his death. He accordingly went to the northwest and enlisted the services of the N.W.M.P. The body of the boy who had lost his life on the Gilbert farm was exhumed, an autopsy was performed and it was proven beyond peradventure that he had died from asphyxiation, probably arising from the gases in the well.

Gilbert was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, but after a careful perusal of the evidence by the Minister of Justice, his sentence was commuted to penal servitude in the Edmonton penitentiary, where he died within a year. During the course of the trial Gilbert's wife, who had been an invalid for years, died.

Questions and Answers

Question: Domestic Science Student. Why does boiling milk flow over the top of the saucepan?

Answer: When any liquid boils what happens is that parts of it are changed into a hot gas. This is much lighter than the liquid in which it is formed, and so it rises to the top as a bubble

and there the bubble bursts and the gas is given off into the air. When a bubble formed at the bottom rises through the liquid unbroken until it reaches the top, and bursts there, we say that the liquid is boiling. In the case of water there is nothing to prevent the bubble from reaching the top of the boiling water and bursting there. So though the surface is raised everywhere for a moment by bubbles which have half freed themselves, the water does not boil over. But milk is a mixture of a great many different things, some of which can boil and some cannot. What really boils in milk is the water which, after all, makes up the greater part of it. At least one of the things in the milk turns solid and forms a skin on the top of the milk when it is heated. This is made of one of the valuable proteins of the milk and it is great waste not to eat it. Now, when the bubbles of water gas reach the surface, they find themselves imprisoned by this solid skin that is forming and they lift it up just as the hot air may lift a toy balloon so that, as we say, the milk boils over. If it is carefully stirred, this may be prevented.

What Chance Has Mere Traffic?



Some Tales of the Indians

AND THEIR HALF BROTHERS
RELATED BY ONE WHO DWELT LONG AMONGST THEM—PICTURESQUE TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS OF THE NATIVES OF THE WESTERN PLAINS

A SOLEMN MEETING—PAYMENT OF ANNUITIES TO FILE HILLS INDIANS—\$2.00 DEDUCTED FROM EACH TO REPLACE BUTCHERED CATTLE—YOUNG BRAVES CONFESS MISDEEDS—TAKEN TO COURT HOUSE, REGINA.

(By Totose Apwe)
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Treaty Payments

"Now Peter," said the Colonel, "tell all the Indians to gather in close to the building. I want to say to them something that will be of interest to every man, woman and child on these four reserves."

The Colonel referred to was none other than Allan McDonald, Agent for the whole of treaty number four.

The party addressed was Peter Hourie, official interpreter, known among the Indians as "Cheeway-Absees" or "The Little Dragon Fly."

Date October 28, 1885. The occasion was the payment of their annuity monies to the File Hill Indians.

Standing in the door of the ration house the Colonel addressed them through his interpreter.

"My friends, I am here this morning to begin payment of your treaty money. I have arranged with your friend, Totose Apwe, to assist me.

Looking Backward

"Under ordinary circumstances you would have had this money four or five months ago, but your misconduct during the last twelve months has had not a little to do with the delay.

"In all the reserves under my jurisdiction from Moose Mountain to Touchwood and from Pelly to Piapot the File Hills group is the only place where I have had serious trouble, the only place where wrong doing has been rampant."

"You should thank the Great Spirit that through it all no life has been lost as the result of your misdeeds and that no white man's blood is on your hands."

after all, makes up the greater part of it. At least one of the things in the milk turns solid and forms a skin on the top of the milk when it is heated. This is made of one of the valuable proteins of the milk and it is great waste not to eat it. Now, when the bubbles of water gas reach the surface, they find themselves imprisoned by this solid skin that is forming and they lift it up just as the hot air may lift a toy balloon so that, as we say, the milk boils over. If it is carefully stirred, this may be prevented.

"In July of last year, (1884) two men, Chiefs Star Blanket and Little Black Bear went to these reserves to the South Saskatchewan to look after the cattle message."

One Loyal Chief

"The Bear has since passed away, but from the day of his return until the day of his death, he never ceased to tell you the right way, and to exhort you to be peaceable and law abiding." (Shouts of approval "How! How! How!")

"I see Star Blanket sitting yonder. Can he say that he has done likewise? I wait for his answer?" A profound silence followed. No reply was made.

Cattle Killing

"Early last winter," continued the Colonel, "You men, though well supplied with food and ammunition by the Queen's generous hand, began killing off your cattle for your feasting and dancing. It is significant that the first killing occurred on Star Blanket's reserve."

"In December last I drove through the cold all the way from Regina. I had to talk with you about this, but you closed your lips and would tell me nothing about the guilty ones."

Information Suppressed

"Headman, Chee-poo-Stotin, was about to give me some information when he was stopped by two of your young men. Star Blanket admitted that Riel told the Indians cattle might be killed in case of hunger. All last winter you held your revels night and day. You have had your dance, now you must pay the fiddler."

Paying the Fiddler

"The cattle you killed must be replaced at your expense. The Government cannot condone your wrong-doing by paying for them out of the public funds."

"Later in the day after I have had a talk with your young men, I will pay you each five dollars in accordance with the terms of your treaty with the Queen."

"Out of every five dollars you must give me two dollars to be placed with the Government for the purchase of heaters to be sent to you next spring."

Easy Method of Accountability

"In order to prevent delay and loss of time I will simply hand each of you three dollars keeping your two dollar contribution in my money bag."

"If this is not clear to you I am here to answer questions."

Silence Gives Consent

Needless to say no questions were asked. The Indians realized that, in taking long chances on

official leniency, they had gambled and lost, and that the shrewd Colonel, holding the trump card, had won out.

A Second Indictment

"Now Peter," resumed the Agent, "ask all the young men come near. I have to speak to them about a matter much more serious than killing a few cattle."

One by one they came forward—a score or more—and squatted on the ground.

The Colonel's Diplomacy

"Young braves, it is no pleasure to me to speak the words to which you must now listen. I must first, however, commend your action in putting in a good crop last spring. But in May you allowed a spirit of unrest to come over you."

Exodus By Night

"One night you gathered all your people together, your cattle and your horses, and with the exception of four or five families you left your reserves. You stole your instructor's three horses, and his buckboard and saddle, leaving him without any means of travel."

Depredations

"In crossing the country you stole horses from the white settlers and when these had served your purposes for transport you turned them loose to go where they might. Fortunately they returned to their owners or were recovered."

"In one case a white man's horse was grossly abused all the hair being cut from his tail, leaving only the stump. For this damage the Government, whose wards you are, was obliged to make settlement."

"During your three weeks stay at your camping ground above the mission you were a menace to the white people and an annoyance to the military authorities."

Draconic Measures

"You were supplied with rations on the understanding that you would promptly go back to your reserves. When the food thus given did not please you, then you killed more cattle. From day to day you put off returning until at last a soldiers' firing party left their guns at the tops of your tepee poles. Then you moved."

Placing The Responsibility

"I hold you young men responsible as the ringleaders in this uprising. You cannot expect to escape punishment. While I speak to you thus sternly my heart goes out to you in pity and I wish to be as lenient with you as possible."

Casting The Net

"Now I ask each one of you, guilty of one of these depredations, to stand. Your names will be written down and two policemen will take you to Regina for trial. If you go quietly you will not be handcuffed. At your trial you will be prepared to bear such punishment as the judge may impose."

Silence reigned for some time. Then a strange thing happened. It is not often that an Indian woman's voice is heard in the councils of her people, but at this point "Aqua Moose," widow of Chief Black Bear, and mother of Peckutch, stepped forward.

A Widow Speaks

"Shuniah Okenow," (Money Chief) he began "Hear me a little. I am only a Chief's poor widow, but my voice will be heard only for good. I would speak for the voice that is still. My son, my only son, sits there. I would say to him and to his young friends what his father would say were he here."

Heredity

Then turning to the group of young braves, "My children, our people may do wrong, but they should not fear what follows. You cannot be the sons of your fathers if you fear danger or pain. You must not hide the truth from your Agent in order that you may escape the White Mother's law."

"Your fathers faced the enemy's gun, his tomahawk, and scalping knife, ignoring death. Will you, their sons, shrink even though your deeds send you through the prison door. Let your hearts be strong. I have spoken."

Confessions

No sooner had she concluded than Peckutch found his feet, saying frankly "Neyah payuk" (I am one.)

"Neyah payuk," said Meyuan-is. "Neyah payuk," from Yellow Bird. "Neyah payuk," echoed The Flag. "Neyah payuk," came from North Wind.

And so ran the tide of quick confession until fourteen of them were on their feet.

Justice

They were promptly provided with seats in a police wagon and started for Regina. In due course they appeared before a magistrate. Two or three were dismissed. The Quill, found guilty of abusing a white man's horse, was given three months in jail, the others receiving thirty days each.

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TALES OF OUR OWN COUNTRY

SOME CHRONICLES OF THE DAYS OF THE WAR PARTY AND THE BUFFALO.—STORIES TOLD AROUND THE FIRES OF THE HUNTING CAMPS OF BYGONE DAYS

The R.N.W.M.P. in The Far North

The Journey to the Yukon. Two Expeditions of N.W.M.P. to Establish Overland Route from Edmonton. Police Inspectors Routledge and Moody. An Impossible Trail. The Haultains and Stricklands.

Strange Expeditions

The gold rush to the Yukon resulted in the formation of many strange and weird expeditions to that country where the treasure was protected by nature's barriers of mountain and glacier, river and forest. Seattle which was the headquarters for the Yukon trade was rapidly forging ahead; business was congested in that city and every available ship was secured to carry passengers to the north. It became at one time almost impossible to obtain passage from the coast cities and some of the Argonauts turned their attention to an overland route. Strange looking vehicles started out from Edmonton, and many of them were equipped with everything money could purchase to go into the wilderness in the direction of the Eldorado, only to be broken up by the hardships which were encountered and the natural difficulties which had to be overcome.

Many Lives Lost

For a long time, from 1897 to 1900, stragglers were coming back from the Yukon, never having obtained their objective, some of them passed months in the wilderness, before ragged, worn and weary, they managed to return to Edmonton. There were many lives lost, but there is no doubt that the mortality would have been very much greater had it not been for the assistance rendered to these impractical dreamers by the N.W.M.P. One or two small parties eventually got through to the Yukon, but they were the hardiest and disaster fell upon all the others.

N.W.M.P. Expedition

About 1897 it was decided to send the N.W.M.P. expedition through from Edmonton to the Yukon to find out if that route was feasible. There was no doubt that the police would accomplish the trip; they had never failed in any arduous undertaking, and were not likely to begin at that time.

Inspector Moody

In 1897 two parties of police were sent out to follow this route, one under the command of Inspector J. D. Moody, one of the most efficient officers who ever belonged to the famous corps and another under Inspector Routledge.

Inspector Routledge's Task

Inspector Routledge had a trip before him that might well be called the bravest. His objective was Fort Simpson, about 200 miles beyond the Great Slave Lake at the junction of the Liard and MacKenzie river. It was his duty to prospect for a good trail and to give what relief he could to parties bound for the Yukon that he might encounter en route. He carried mail with him as well. The journey was made successfully and much valuable information obtained. The distance travelled was 1086 miles each way.

A More Difficult Task

Inspector Moody's task was a much more difficult one. His destination was Fort Selkirk at the junction of the Pelly and Yukon rivers; this was a distance of over 1600 miles and no one who has not traversed that country can imagine the dangers which beset his road. Forests which had grown up over fallen timber of titanic size had to be penetrated and in many cases, progress could only be made when the debris of the growth of forgotten

generations had been chopped away with axes. Again, the path lay through trembling muskeg and black bog; great lakes almost the size of inland seas were barred the way; rivers of great volume and a torrential flow of icy waters had to be forded; and barren mountain chains had to be crossed.

A Severe Climate

Add to these difficulties the asperities of the climate which, in winter time, dropped on occasion to sixty degrees below zero and in summer tortured voyageurs with the size of the mosquitoes and flies which attacked men and beasts alike. The difficulties of the trip. After leaving Edmonton, Mr. Moody and his men crossed the mountain by the pass near the headwater of the Peace river. He had horses and dogs with him, but so barren was the country of natural game that he had to kill his horses in the winter to provide food for the party. He had to make a trip to the Hudson's Bay store in B.C. to obtain much needed stores, and he had nearly 1,000 miles out of his way. Nevertheless after hardships almost incredible he succeeded in reaching his objective in the Yukon territory, and afterwards went on to Dawson City, from which point he returned home by way of Vancouver.

Lost In The Wilderness

At one time he was given up for lost, the wilderness had swallowed him and his party completely and utterly, and it was a matter of the greatest relief when at length a telegram was received, over the long lines of the M.P.H.Q. in Regina that he had succeeded in his task.

An Impossible Trail

However, the result of the expedition was to prove beyond the question of a doubt that the Edmonton trail to the Yukon was an impossible one. It is doubtful if any more men have been carried to the Yukon by a successful conclusion by any members of the N.W.M.P. In 1897-1898 from Edmonton to Fort Selkirk, Inspector Moody has done a tremendous amount of geographical work for the police. He was, if not mistaken, for some years, in command of a small steamboat on the shores of the Hudson's Bay where he compiled valuable data for the Government.

The N.W.M.P. have had in the past, various duties, but we have not been in the habit of regarding them as sailors. Nevertheless, Inspector Moody and his men have been many times braved the storms and dangers of the waters of the northern sea. He held the rank of superintendent in the police until a few years ago. He is now ranching in the vicinity of Maple Creek.

Moody's Origin

He belonged to one of the British families, like the Haultains and Stricklands, who settled at Lake-side, near Peterboro, fifty or sixty years ago. He came by his seafaring legitimately as his forebears were Orkney-men. He was closely connected with the Strickland family of which Agnes Strickland and her sister, have been, perhaps, the most distinguished members. One of the Peterboro Stricklands, D'Arcy Strickland, held a position in the mounted police for a number of years and was identified with the work of the Force in the Yukon.

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND THINGS

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE OF MATTERS—TREATED IN LIGHTER VEIN

DEEP FURROWS AND SHALLOW PLOWING—A PECULIAR CHILD AND HER LOVE AFFAIRS—A ROMANTIC STORY—OF ROYAL LINEAGE—ADVENTURES IN NEW YORK—KING EDWARD AND HIS COUSIN—THE CZAR AND THE KING OF SPAIN.

I have always regarded R. C. Edwards of Eye-Opener fame, as being a pretty good literary critic. I know that he is an excellent book-taster, and therefore can not conceive what happened to him when he put the seal of his approbation upon that dreary production of Hopkins Moorhouse, entitled "Deep Furrows". Mr. Moorhouse has written another book supposed to be of absorbing interest. I have not read it, nor do I intend to. "Deep Furrows" is enough for me. As a cold, passionless record of the fight which was waged by the farmers of Western Canada against oppression and monopoly, it may have some value, but as a literary production, it has absolutely none. The attempts to bring in western scenery and atmosphere are stilted and artificial, and the picture of the Hon. W. R. Mowtherwell, driving his team into the Qu'Appelle Valley and meditating upon the wrongs of humanity, is still more so. As a record of the revolt and the Saskatchewan farmers would be funny caricature, were it not intended to be serious. The book may be called "Deep Furrows", but as a work of literature the plowing is not two inches deep.

It has, however, some value, apart from its literary shortcomings, because it gives a very fair picture of the revolt and the conditions which led to the formation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the Grain Growers' Association, and to anyone reading between the lines it is not difficult to understand the hardships and injustice under the pioneer wheat growers of the west, and the credit which is due to the individuals who led to their revolt against almost intolerable conditions and shows the fine, independent spirit of these people. As regards these "Deep Furrows", perhaps serves its purpose, but I cannot see what object is achieved by calling it a novel and attempting to do it a literary excellence which it is very far from possessing.

I picked up the other day in a book store an "Everyman" edition of that classic, "Rob and His Friends". We have our Barrie; our Ian MacLaren; our Crockett and Robert Louis Stevenson, but Dr. John Brown, who wrote about "Rob and His Friends" is the "Daddy" of them all; and there is not one of them who writes as well as he. It is the greatest literary stylist of the last century—who does not owe something very considerable to Dr. Brown.

In the same volume with "Rob and His Friends" the author has penned a dainty memoir of a little old-fashioned Scottish girl called Marjorie Fleming. She was the offspring of literary people and at six years of age wrote wonderful verses. She was the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who was always susceptible to children and many a grave conversation took place between the great author and this little maiden.

There is an entry in her diary that is beautiful and ingenious. She says that already she has experienced the pangs and pleasures of love and as she quaintly puts it, the objects of her affection were certain "young larks".

Naively remarks that her governess tells her that it is not maidenly to discuss her love affairs. She, however, who had received a proposal of marriage from one man with whom she is very much in love. She does not know how it will turn out, however, as she already has written several letters. He, however, soothes away her apprehensions on that score, by telling her that before he marries her he will ask his wife's permission, and she quite sure she would not object.

Poor little old-fashioned and

talented Marjorie Fleming! She fell ill victim to some disease, complaint and all her aspirations and hopes and loves faded away before the grim visitation. She died what Scotch people of that time called a most edifying death.

During the early days of the war when the Allies were buying great quantities of munitions and supplies in the United States and buying almost frantically, a great many adventures of all kinds and conditions flocked to New York where they tried to pull off deals. In those days before purchasing commissions were formed, some middle men succeeded in pulling off profitable transactions. Some few traders made big money and the news of their success attracted a perfect army of adventurers. Firms sprang up overnight ostensibly to engage in dealing in war supplies and a great deal of money was made for this purpose. A perfect host of men who claimed to have English or French connections obtained money upon the strength of their representations, and some like the Vanderbilt, the Belmont, the Waldorf-Astoria, and to a lesser extent the Biltmore, the Ritz, the Rensselaer, and others they carried on their activities.

I was in New York at that time on business, and met a strange character who was typical of the time. He was a man of about fifty years of age and he had all the appearance of an active of the south of France. He had the olive complexion and rather high cheek bones of the Gascon and he wore a black moustache and an imperial. He looked like a modern edition of D'Artagnan garbed in modern raiment. He claimed to be connected with the royal family in Europe, and a trading company with offices in one of the most famous down town buildings had been created around him. I do not know whether, however, his royal connections ever resulted in any tangible business.

I had many conversations with him and he told me a romantic story. I have not yet been able to make out whether there was any truth in it or not. He told me that he had merely a fantastic imagination or if he was a plain adventurer playing upon the well known credulity which so many Americans possess in regard to matters of nobility and royalty. My own impression is that he was a rather gentle and harmless individual who had allowed a most extraordinary imagination to run away with him. He certainly had made a close study of European royal genealogies.

I met him one night at dinner

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at the Belmont. He discoursed most learnedly about the campaign which at that time was being carried on by the Grand Duke Nicholas in Poland. He seemed to have such remarkable knowledge of the conditions that I asked him where he had got his information. "Oh," he replied, "I have recently returned from the front; the Grand Duke sent for me and I passed some time at his headquarters." It seemed rather strange to me that such a condition should have arisen and I am afraid I showed my curiosity. He had no hesitation in gratifying it. He declared that by virtue of his descent from the Sobieski family he was the legitimate heir to the throne of Poland; and the Grand Duke had offered to make him king of that country. He said, however, as he was an American citizen and kings and potentates were contrary to American ideas, he had modestly declined. I was a little appalled and perhaps somewhat awed; it is not altogether usual for a man from Russia to do down to meat with kings and people of that kind. I subsequently had many conversations with this gentleman and he told me an extraordinary story. It was not true it was a wonderfully coherent string of inspired lies; it was true—which I can hardly credit—it was more wonderful than any fiction.

He said that his great-grand

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

we found it necessary to make slight increases in price during the war period. Even though Magic Baking Powder may cost a few cents more than the ordinary kinds it is still by far the most economical baking powder on the market to-day when purity, strength and leavening qualities are taken into consideration.

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Pages from the Diary

.. of a War Wife ..

A TALE OF EVERYDAY PEOPLE AND THEIR HUMAN EXPERIENCES
SOME OF THE SORROWS WHICH THE WAR IMPOSED ON A WAITING WOMAN

Albert arrived some days ago. Life has seemed very unreal to me since he came. I was glad to see the dear old fellow, although it cut me to the heart to observe how the terrible life he had been leading has aged him and changed him. He was always rather sober, now he occasionally sinks into fits of depression which alarm me, and his health, I know, is far from good. He takes great stock in little Philip and cannot bear the child to be away from him, and sometimes he just sits for minutes at a time looking at us both until it is almost uncanny. The other day he looked at me and said "Lucy if I want you to marry again?"

I rushed over to him and said, "Albert, what have I done that you should speak like that?"

You have done nothing, Lucy darling, you are the best wife a man ever had, but I want you to remember that. If I die I should like you to marry again."

"Oh well," he said, looking away across the meadow which lies near our house. "I think a woman is better married; it is easier to live with someone to look out for her."

I then tried to laugh it off and said,

"Why Albert, you will have me quite conceited, to listen to you one would think that if you died I should simply have to twirl my little finger and presto! a husband to my liking would appear."

There are plenty of good men, Lucy, who would care for you," he persisted.

"But Albert," I protested, "I don't think you are very fair to me, what if I do not want the plenty of good men, if you died, I and pray that you may not (in-

exploit his royal connections was composed of staid, reputable business and professional men in New York. A physician of excellent standing was at its head. I never learned, however, whether or not a real transaction was ever completed. As a matter of fact I think after spending a good deal of money it went out of business.

I have never, however, been able to quite solve the riddle and I dismissed the whole affair from my mind. It was revived, however, the other day when I saw a despatch in the newspapers to the effect that this same gentleman of royal and noble lineage had been called in consultation. Mr. Harding, who is aspiring to the presidency of the United States as an expert in European affairs. Does this deepen the mystery, or is it simply another example of the extraordinary credulity of most American citizens in regard to such affairs.

John Macmillan

Plot Against Lloyd George

A correspondent to the Daily Mail has written the following: "Owing to the represented departure from Ireland of Sir John Lubbock, believed to be a member of a group known to take Premier Lloyd George's life, the authorities are taking special precautions to safeguard him."

deed I meant this). I shall not marry again; I shall spend my life for Philip, and I shall be everything to each other, everything."

Albert stroked my hair, then he replied "Oh well, little woman, if it annoys you we won't talk about it just now, perhaps I won't die for a while, but you know Philip would grow up and marry himself, someday."

I could not help laughing at the idea of Philip with a wife as he trotted around on the grass, so fat it was difficult for him to toddle, yet the idea gave me a pang. We love and we work and we toil for the little ones; they are all in all to us, and some day they walk off with a perfect stranger who becomes far more to them than we have ever been. No wonder the proverbial distrust and dislike grew up between daughters and mother-in-law. It is age old and inevitable. How could it be otherwise, and yet it is the great evil of life that the mother's life is a continual sacrifice for her offspring—yes, a sacrifice from the beginning to the very end.

Albert has decided to go west. In fact the doctor has ordered a more bracing climate. He fears for his lungs and his health generally has been broken down completely from the rigorous exposure and hardships he has undergone. Soon, therefore, I shall say "good-bye" to the familiar scenes around me. I feel somewhat that I cannot bear to leave the town in which Dick is living, even although I never see him the knowledge that he is here comforts and sustains me, and I know it is all so futile and so hopeless and perhaps it would be better for us if I were right away where there would be no possible chance of meeting him; where I could not know that he was near.

CONVERSATION WITH AVIATOR-BY TELEPHONE

ORDER GIVEN TO FLYER ABOUT COAL.

What is claimed to be the first commercial conversation conducted by telephone through the ordinary central and wireless with a man in an airplane was carried out successfully today. It was not an experiment, but was used for the delivery of imperative instructions.

A member of a London shipping firm, using an ordinary desk telephone was able to give one of his pilots flying across the English Channel at Paris instructions affecting coal supplies at Marseilles, which had run short on account of the Cardiff coal strike. Connection was first established with the pilot in the air. The call was then switched through to the air ministry's wireless installation. After two calls by the official at the desk, an answer came from the pilot in the air. The caller was able to hear the whizzing propellers. The pilot told him he was just passing over Folkestone.

Gold Yield For 1920

The gold yield of the placer camps in the Yukon valley for 1920 is estimated at \$4,485,000. Six weeks more will wind up the season as the weather will begin to get cold then. There has been a considerable shrinkage in the output owing to a dry season and a decrease in the purchasing power of gold.

The Wainwright Star

HUNTINGFORD AND MORRISON, PROPS.

Published Weekly at The Star Office, Wainwright, Alberta.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1920

MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

The placing of bonds, debentures and loans locally is interesting many towns and rural councils, east and west these days. Those that have tried this method of selling debentures have been pleased with results. Before prices have been secured in several instances than were offered by bond houses, because home people knew what they were getting, what was to be done with the money spent and further they were right off the spot. Most of the issues so placed have been small ones and some British Columbia cities and Ontario countries have placed large issues. Vegreville is now selling at home debentures issued to provide funds for local improvements.

The selling of debentures at home over the counter and by canvass of the community has been forced upon many districts by the state of the bond markets. At the same time it has been made possible largely through the success of the Victory Bond issues during the war. Their sale through several successive years undoubtedly created a larger market for bonds and debentures among the masses. Next to the buying of bonds on one's native land as an attractive investment, must come the debentures of one's home town or municipality. The argument that it keeps all the money at home when the interests goes to citizens, holds good in both cases although in smaller municipal politics the result is more evident. Municipal bond holders, who are also tax payers have an opportunity to safeguard their investment by votes on future money by laws.

WASTEFULNESS

Canadians should consider carefully the comment of Lady Burnham concerning their wastefulness. Lady Burnham is the wife of the head of the Imperial Press party which has just been touring Canada. She is a woman of fine discernment and of kindly judgment also a woman of experience in the management of domestic as well as larger affairs. In a Toronto interview she expressed astonishment at the wastefulness of the people in this country in many departments of their lives, and no one who accompanied the party of which she was a member and who saw commercial operations in many parts of Canada could fail to agree with what she says.

Everywhere through Canada there is a waste. There is waste in manufacture, waste of natural resources, waste in the consumption of manufactured goods. Particularly is this the case with respect to the use of those great natural assets with which Providence has blessed the Dominion. Lady Burnham draws attention to the wasteful manner in which trees are cut for lumber, and to the still more wasteful manner in which cut timber is allowed to lie and rot upon the ground.

Our kindly critic might have gone further. She might have spoken of the waste in the canneries where valuable portions of fish are thrown away that might well be used for fodder or fertilizing purposes. She might have spoken of the waste in restaurants, in railway dining cars, and the most extensive and vicious waste of all, the waste of family food. Even then she would have touched upon the waste of clothing and of cotton and woolen materials, and similar articles.

The most valuable lesson the people of Canada have to learn is the lesson of true thrift, not merely the lesson that they should save money from their incomes, but that they should save the materials and goods which comprise real wealth.

Canada has a Commission of Conservation, whose work no doubt is valuable, although comparatively little is known of it by the general public. If that commission would devote itself to conserving a fraction of what is wasted by the people in this country, it would add greatly to the wealth of the community.

EPOCH-MAKING

Religious circles in England and indeed throughout the English-speaking world, are among these days over the recent pronouncement on church union of the Lambeth conference. It is generally agreed both by those within and without the episcopal fold that not since the reformation has the Anglican church made a decision of such far reaching character as that in which it agrees that nonconformist bodies have been signified as blessed of God and are essential parts of the whole Catholic church.

When this decennial conference of 252 archbishops and bishops of the Anglican communion, gathered from all parts of the British empire and the United States, began its session, a large committee was appointed to consider the question of the reunion of the churches. For the first few days the deliberations of the committee were very difficult and appointing to those who looked for some broad pronouncement in favor of Christian brotherhood. Then, which belongs to any one of the various denominations, in mind and temper so that they should start upon the principle of the reunion of the churches, and a new vision of the meaning of the phrase, "Church of Christ."

As a result of the deliberations of that committee, the conference passed almost unanimously, even the Bishop of Zurich, who stirred up a few years ago, voting in favor of a resolution which has now been sent out to Christian world in the form of the manifesto published in The Herald yesterday.

No doubt the experiences of the war have taught the necessity of this new gospel of brotherhood with brother Christians. It is admitted in the manifesto that "the times call for a new out look and new measures." In a very frank interpretation of the manifesto, the Archbishop of Canterbury says that he and his brother bishops came to the conclusion that it was time to start afresh. "We say start afresh, let everybody recognize the ministry of those who are already in that ministry; let everybody feel that there is no question of the reunion of the churches. For the first few days the deliberations of the committee were very difficult and appointing to those who looked for some broad pronouncement in favor of Christian brotherhood. Then, which belongs to any one of the various denominations, in mind and temper so that they should start upon the principle of the reunion of the churches, and a new vision of the meaning of the phrase, "Church of Christ."

If Your "Victory Bonds" Were Burnt or Stolen



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
 Head Office: Montreal, Canada
 Wainwright Branch: 100 Main Street
 Calgary Stock Yards Branch: 100 Main Street
 Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent at Wainwright Branch

what it wants is cooperation the olive branch to all other and comradeship. It holds out the commissions of minister to which Anglican ministers in other fields, if they will let them be authorized. This seems to be the case in the manifesto which is most revolutionary and which will be received by non-conformists as a sign that the millennium is near at hand. The admission that the Lambeth conference of the Episcopate on the historical grounds does not "recall in question for a moment the spiritual realities of the ministers of these communions which do not accept of the Episcopate. On the contrary, we thankfully acknowledge that these ministers have been manifestly blessed and enabled to fulfill the Holy Spirit as effective means of grace."

After suggesting the exchange of recognition of commissions of ordination, the manifesto declares: "In a spirit of oneness of mind and of faith, we take to repudiate his ministry. God forbid that any man should repudiate a past experience rich in spiritual blessings for himself and others. Nor would any of us be dishonoring the Holy Spirit of God, whose call led us all to 1920 with the bonds of every one of our ministries and whose power led us to perform them. We shall be publicly and formally acknowledging the reception of a new call to wider service in a reunited church, and imploring for our selves God's grace and strength to fulfill the same."

No Christian could find fault with the admirable spirit in which this epoch making event has been written. It costs, Owners, mortgages, and mortgages, and any others interested should communicate with the municipal authority having the tax. The arrears and costs may be paid up to the time of sale, and after the sale there is one year for the redemption of the property.

J. H. LAMB
 Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HOLD CONVENTION
 The Wainwright Constituency Convention, The Wainwright Constituency of the Women's Institute held their annual convention in Edgerton, Aug. 26th.

The annual session opened at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. B. W. Partridge in the chair. There were about 50 women present.

Mrs. Smith president of the Edgerton branch, gave a splendid address of welcome to the visitors, which were a pleasure to Mrs. Fleming, the Provincial Vice President present.

By way of introduction, she spoke of her many years work in the Women's Institute and said she considered it a very great honor to have been Vice President of that society for 5 years, both she and Miss MacIsaac, the president being the first officers elected and both serving in the office ever since.

Mrs. Fleming took for her subject, My Country, My Duty. My Home, in which she dealt forth the privilege and privilege of our home, and making, free beautiful Canada. She dwelt on the length and breadth of this country, and the ministry of those who are already in that ministry; let everybody feel that there is no question of the reunion of the churches. For the first few days the deliberations of the committee were very difficult and appointing to those who looked for some broad pronouncement in favor of Christian brotherhood. Then, which belongs to any one of the various denominations, in mind and temper so that they should start upon the principle of the reunion of the churches, and a new vision of the meaning of the phrase, "Church of Christ."

As a result of the deliberations of that committee, the conference passed almost unanimously, even the Bishop of Zurich, who stirred up a few years ago, voting in favor of a resolution which has now been sent out to Christian world in the form of the manifesto published in The Herald yesterday.

CHURCH NOTES

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
 Services on Sunday next as usual at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. 12:15 Sunday school.

Evangelical service at Park Road church at 3 p.m.
 Choir practice on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in the church.

ST. THOMAS' — Anglican
 Service is discontinued till September 26th.

GRACE METHODIST
 Services as usual next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

On Sunday next the service at Tradegar will be held at 2 p.m. and at Greenshields at 3:15 p.m.

Choir practice in the church on Thursday at 8 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S (R.C.) Church
 First and third Sunday of every month service at Wainwright at 10:30 a.m.

Service will be held again on Sunday morning next at 10:30.

REGISTERED HEREFOR

Bulls for Sale

Herd headed by "Dale's Gift" No. 24th.

Grand Champion Edmonton Exhibition, also First Prize winner at Calgary and other points.

The following cow are in the herd: Christmas Queen, Rosemount Beauty, Princess, Alberta, of Island Park, Alberta, Victoria, of Island Park, all famous animals and their descendants.

I have Five Choice Bulls for Sale, three of them ready for heavy service; also a number of Bull Calves.

Price, freight, Cords & See them.

R. A. KYROUD
 WAINWRIGHT, ALTA.

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Purity Flour

and All Kinds of **CHOP, SHORTS, BRAN, CHICKEN FEED** Etc., Etc.

at **THE WAINWRIGHT FLOUR MILL**

(Sgd.) J. A. ROSS, Atty. Clerk, Supreme Court Approved (Seal)

(Sgd.) J. L. Crawford, L.J.

Classified Ads.

\$25 REWARD will be paid by the Vermilion Live Stock Protective Association to the first person giving information to the conviction of any person or persons stealing horses or cattle belonging to any member of the association. C. W. Robinson, Secretary, 111

LOOK, If you have any **LAND FOR SALE**, send full particulars to BOX 947 Wainwright. Satisfactory price and terms on good land will be promptly service. Write at once.

WANTED—PAINTER Wanted at once—O. Limpert, painter, Wainwright. 15-9c

FARM FOR RENT—320 acres 12 miles from town school; 240 acres bottom; 180 acres in unimproved land; will rent for term of years, for cash or on time. M. Cook, phone 2106. 15-9c

\$25.00 REWARD—will be paid for the return of each of the following horses: Grey Mare 10 years, weight about 1300 lbs., black in mane, short tail, no brand; Bay Mare, 7 years, weight about 1200 lbs., white mane, no brand; Bay Horse, 10 years, weight 1250 lbs., bay mane, stripes down face brand of "S" on right shoulder. Express Care, Wainwright. 15-9c

FOR SALE—Two Hanging Lamps, cheap, round form, good condition. Star office. 15-9c

FOR SALE—FURNITURE of a home including: Dining Room, Parlor, Columbia Gramophone and Record Cabinet, Singer Cabinet Sewing Machine, "Lighting" day, Bed room and living room, dining room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, complete. A. E. Graham, Third Avenue. 22-9c

FOR SALE—On Good Terms Wainwright Livery Barn on Third Ave. also a Furnished House and Lot; also used Threshing Machine, Apply Mike Emlen, town. 22-9c

FOR SALE—LOT 14 BLOCK 115, town of Wainwright, 1800 cash, write S. Clarke, 221 St. John Street, Fort William, Ontario. 22-9c

FARM FOR SALE—In Twp. 46, R. 6 one or two quarter sections of First class land with improvements, excellent moved farming proposition, and fine wheat land. A. E. to Box H. Star office. 22-9c

1082—New town lot week, Bay Horse, 10 yrs., 1400 lbs.; also Brown Horse, 10 yrs. 1400 lbs.; both wearing halters both branded "T B" on left hind leg. Reward for information. Star office 22-9c

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Professional Cards

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 Barristers
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 Main Street, Wainwright

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CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS

WATER FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARM

The commission appointed to investigate the possibilities of bringing water from the southern branch of the Saskatchewan river to Southern Saskatchewan has reported that it will cost some seven millions of dollars to pipe the water to Moose Jaw, Regina and adjacent points. This, we presume, includes the cost of the reservoirs and various other works in connection with the undertaking. This seems to be a very large sum, but it should by no means have the effect of making the project appear impossible. The scarcity of water in one of the greatest productive regions of the wheat plains has long been a problem. There is no more fertile tract of grain land in the world and none more prosperous than that which extends from the main line of the C.P.R. south to the Soo line. The whole region is practically under cultivation and the farmers are prosperous and in many cases even wealthy. Their greatest drawback is the want of water. The land consists of alluvial deposits of such tremendous depth that the very bowels of the earth have to be penetrated before water can be found. In many cases boring for water has been abandoned as a hopeless task and even when it may be struck the depth is so very great that it is useless for practical purposes. Reservoirs have been constructed on many farms to gather the surface water as it runs off when the snow melts in the spring, or to catch the rain showers which fall from time to time during the summer. This is at best a poor proposition and almost precludes the keeping of livestock, with the exception of working animals required on these farms. Not long ago, a visitor, struck with the prosperous appearance of the region, called at a splendidly appointed farm and discussed conditions with the farmer. The farmer intimated in a matter of fact way that he had to draw drinking water six miles. The visitor expressed surprise and asked him why he did not sink a deep well. "Oh," he replied, "I would rather haul it six miles on the level than pull it several miles up out of the ground."

The problem, therefore, is a very serious one. We cannot go on mining wheat forever, no matter how rich and strong our soil may be, and something must be done to provide water for that area. The day is approaching when the present source of supply of water for the cities of Regina and Moose Jaw will be inadequate and something must be done. There is abundance of water in the Saskatchewan river, and it seems to us that arrangements should be made to utilize it. The figures presented at present appear rather daunting at the first glance, but that will be overcome. It seems to us that the federal authorities might well bear a goodly portion of the expense in collaboration with the local authorities. They have retained the administration of our lands and that carries with it certain obligations, and there is nothing so essential to the well-being of agrarian people as a bountiful supply of water. The federal authorities were instrumental in settling up the land and it surely is up to them to see that the people who come into the country under their auspices should, at least, have enough of the aqueous element to drink and to wash them.

If we are not mistaken the Government at Ottawa built wharfs and breakwaters at Victoria in British Columbia at an approximate cost of five millions of dollars. This work was, of course, very gratifying to the 35,000 odd people who lived in the city of Victoria and provided work for a number of people. It was, however, not an essential undertaking, in view of the fact that three miles from Victoria at Esquimalt, there was a magnificent natural harbor, where no breakwaters were required and where wharfs could have been erected at one-fifth of the cost. The urgency for wharfs at Victoria is nothing compared to the need experienced by the settlers in certain portions of Southern Saskatchewan for water. It is to be hoped that this matter will be taken up vigorously, and the sympathies of Ottawa enlisted.

FLOWERS AT MEDICINE HAT

There is an institution in Medicine Hat that shows what intelligence, executive ability and imagination may achieve in this western country.

Some few years ago, nurseries for the growing of flowers and certain vegetables were established in that city on a small scale by a company. It was intended to erect extensive hot houses and take advantage of the natural gas for heating purposes. The project was not a success. We are not aware whether through lack of management, or scarcity of capital, but those interested in it, were anxious to sell the property and get rid of their liabilities. There was, at that time, in Medicine Hat a man who had had considerable experience in this class of business in Europe. He had no money but he borrowed \$1,000 which he paid upon the purchase of the concern. Since then, by careful management it has grown to great dimensions, and the man who bought it has become quite rich. It supplies practically all the flowers used by the C.P.R. on their dining cars, and also sends large shipments to Regina, Moose Jaw and other western centres. A very large business is also done in growing tomatoes, and the concern is flourishing in every way. There is still great room for expansion and there is a remarkable future before the business. This is just one illustration of what may be achieved in a commercial line with vision and executive ability. A visit to the Rosaries at Medicine Hat is a remarkable revelation to those interested in horticulture in Western Canada.

LATENT RESOURCES

There have been reports in the newspapers from time to time that attempts were being made to develop the lignite resources of Southern Saskatchewan. The whole country from Estevan to Wood Mountain appears to be underlain with a great volume of this coal, and the Government have established a briquetting plant in the neighborhood of Estevan to carry on experiments with a view to its utilization for heating purposes. There is no doubt whatsoever that this lignite coal has considerable economic value and ought to be a great asset to the province. It may be used for the purpose of generating electricity—perhaps sufficient electricity to turn a great many industrial wheels.

There is plenty of surplus money in Eastern Canada at present and it seems to us that some concerted action should be made to utilize this great natural resource.

IRRIGATION

There are indications that the federal government is turning its attention to conserving the water supplies which year after year originate in the glaciers and streams of the Rocky Mountains for the purposes of irrigation.

We have already pointed out that this is an essential undertaking. It may cost a great deal of money, but there will be corresponding advantages, not only to the region affected in Southern Alberta, but to the whole of Western Canada.

MONEY TIGHTNESS

People who have occasion to use banks in this country will notice that there is a pretty considerable financial stringency at the present time. There is a reluctance on the part of bank managers to renew notes and it is almost impossible to secure ready money, no matter how good the security you offer may be.

To the ordinary individual there does not appear to be much reason for this condition. There seems to be plenty of money in the country. Manufacturing industries piled up large surpluses during the war; farmers have been realizing great prices for their produce; and commercial business seems to be in a healthy condition. Nevertheless, the banks are certainly putting on the screws.

We learn from a usually well-informed financial source that there is no basic reason for this curtailing of credit. We are told that the money tightness, so far as the banks go in Canada, is in sympathy with the American situation.

It is asserted that not very long ago, a committee representing the great banking houses of the United States met in New York. In the course of their deliberations a great deal of apprehension was apparently felt and expressed by these financial magnates regarding the extravagant habits into which the people of the country had fallen. It was then and there decided that the banks and financial institutions should do everything possible in their power to make it hard for people to buy unnecessary luxuries.

If we are correctly informed, it was decided that a period of retrenchment, extending for three months from the time of the meeting should be entered upon and everything possible be done to discourage the spending of money.

The bankers and trust companies immediately tightened up the purse strings and the effects have been felt throughout the continent. We are not aware, whether the Canadian Bankers' Association is, or is not, in collaboration with this scheme, but one thing is sure, and that is that a great deal of inconvenience is being experienced by people engaged in legitimate agricultural, commercial and industrial business, by the present tightness of money. However, as the program is only to last three months, we may expect to see Canadian money easing up before very long.

The point that we wish to emphasize is, that the present tightness does not presage hard times; it seems to us to be rather a part of the financial program of the great monied interests both of Canada and the United States.

A NOTABLE PRONOUNCEMENT

Canada is a British country to the very core and we believe we are voicing the opinions and sentiment of every patriotic Canadian when we state emphatically that the future of this country depends upon the perpetuation of those sentiments of British justice, integrity and patriotism which is our legitimate heritage.

In this connection the following item from a daily paper dealing with the utterances of R. B. Bennett, K.C., before the Imperial Press Conference at Calgary, are full of significance.

"We found this country British, and British we will keep it," said R. B. Bennett, K.C., addressing a big crowd of Canadians and their guests of the imperial press conference, following the dinner given by the city to the visitors. Mr. Bennett spoke of the difficulties in preserving intact the British spirit in Alberta in the light of the fact that 75 per cent. of the new settlers in the province during the war came from the United States. He referred to the anti-imperialistic utterances within the last year from members of the faculty of the provincial university and the general attitude of new settlers from south of the line in mistrust of monarchical institutions. He explained the conviction, however, that new settlers would embrace British institutions gladly as soon as they had become conversant with them.

Mr. Bennett struck a high imperial note in his speech of welcome to the delegates, and traced through the history of Canada the undying British spirit of its people.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

The Children of Today Are the Parents and Citizens of Tomorrow. In Years to Come the Destinies of Canada Will Be in Their Hands.

FOR THE TODDLERS

Pussy sits by the fire
How can she be fair?
In comes the little dog
"Pussy are you there?"
So, so, Mistress Pussy,
Pry how do you do?
Thank you, thank you, little dog
I'm very well just now."
* * * * *
I love you well my little brother,
And you are fond of me
Let us be kind to one another
As brothers ought to be
You shall learn to play with me
And learn to use my toys;
And then I think that we shall be
Two happy little boys.
Now what do you think
Of little Jack Jingle?
Before he was married
He used to live single.

My Dear Boys and Girls:

I have already received some very interesting letters, and this week am printing one of them, and next week, I shall print another, and as I promised you, the best letter received before the last of October shall receive a prize. I have, indeed, been very interested in hearing exactly how the boys and girls live on the prairie farms and think it is very jolly for them to have such big open spaces in which to play, rather than to be crowded in narrow streets and yards, or cooped up in apartments in some large city. It is wonderful to think that all the boys and girls who are going to school now will be the men and women of tomorrow and some of them will, perhaps be famous men and women of the future, whose names will shine on history's pages as the wonderful men and women of the past have done. But although only a few can be famous for learning, or some special talent, yet all can grow up to be sterling men and women of worth, and it is such men and women after all that compose the best part of the world.

I should be glad if you would write to me sometime, some of you would tell me which famous man or woman you most admire in history, and why, as we would all be interested.

Now as it is a very hot day, and this letter is quite long enough for warm, summer weather, I will

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY

The idea that bread making is a long and difficult operation is a mistake, as bread may now be included in the list of quickly prepared foods, for with

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

light, sweet bread can be baked and ready for use within four hours from the time the sponge is set. Full detailed instructions are contained in Royal Yeast Bake Book which will be sent free upon request.

E. W. Gillett Company Limited, Toronto, Canada.

close, but remain as Affectionately as ever.

AUNT BETTY.

Box 46, Duff, Sask., Aug. 21.

Dear Aunt Betty,

This week I saw your letter to the boys and girls in the Melville Progress. We live on the prairie, three and a half miles from Duff. I have two brothers and one sister. I am the oldest and am 12 years old.

We are cutting our grain; it is all ready; and we must cut it as soon as we can. We started school on the 16th of the month. I love school, I passed into grade five at school in June. I would like to be a school teacher. We have a new school teacher, his name is Mr. Charlie Dunn.

We organized a club on Monday and named it Duff Progress club. I am vice-president. I am collecting money to buy new games for the school. I have all ready got \$2.10.

Well, I guess I must close as it is time to take the men their luncheon. With best love to you and all members, I remain,

Your niece,

ALICIA NICHOLLS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE MAKES A CANOE

After Robinson Crusoe had been on the island for six years he made a canoe, in which he tried to sail around the island, and was almost drowned. He made himself clothes out of the skins he saved and also became clever in making baskets. He describes himself in the new clothes which he made and says: "I had a great, high, shapless cap made of goat's skin, a rough jacket also of goat's skin, a pair of open knee breeches, made of the same material, and a pair of trousers of an old he-goat and a pair of buskins. I had on a broad belt of dried goat's skin; and in a frog on either side of it I hung a little saw and a hatchet. At the end of another belt which hung over my shoulder hung two pouches made of goat's skin too. In one, I hung my powder and in another my shot. At my back I carried my basket, on my shoulder my gun, and over my head a clumsy, ugly, goat skin umbrella. My beard was pretty short, but on my upper lip I wore a large pair of Mahometan moustaches."

You will see, if you can call up a picture of Robinson as he must have looked in these clothes that he was dressed very suitably for the life which he was leading, but I am sure we would all stare at him if he should walk across the prairie dressed like that.

When not tending his plantations or his animals, Crusoe went on his expeditions in his canoe, or took walks about the island. Altogether he found his time well occupied.

Mrs. Meighen's mother, Mrs. Wilson, in Winnipeg. Max is an enthusiastic Boy Scout, as the emblem on his coat signifies. Like ten-year-old Lillian, he attends the public school, but another year will see him in the Collegiate.

THE PREMIER'S WIFE AND CHILDREN

A LONG TIME SINCE CAN. ADO HAD A PREMIER WITH CHILDREN

"Won't it be unique and interesting having a premier who has children?" Such was the remark of an Ottawa woman, following the announcement that the Hon. Arthur Meighen was to be Prime Minister for Canada. It happens that the woman's political views would cross swords with Mr. Meighen. She is very apparently the human element of children which tempered the tongue that might have waxed critical.

One would venture the opinion that ninety per cent. of the women in Canada are far keener to know how Mrs. Meighen feels about the children than she is like, and what the children are like, than they are to read of the Prime Minister himself.

The daily papers have dilated on the intriguing fact that Mr. Meighen is the youngest Prime Minister Canada has had. And indeed, young for that distinction, but Mrs. Meighen seems little more than a girl, and as you meet her in their delightful home in Ottawa, you feel frankly amazed to find that she is the mother of the trio of fair-haired, blue-eyed children, of whom Teddy (christened Theodore) is taller than his mother.

Somebody wise once said that you can judge of the mother through her children. And as the latter have caught public interest—indeed, they are, indeed, who are around which Mrs. Meighen's life circles—let us see what characteristics you will bestow on the mother after meeting her young sons and daughter.

Teddy, the fourteen-year-old boy, we cannot interview personally, as he is very busy on Senator Sharp's ranch, in Manitoba. Strong as a young colt, he is in the seventh heaven of happiness, and seriously hopes some day to be a rancher on his own account. He works almost from dawn till dusk, refusing to knock off until the Senator's own son calls a halt. Teddy is very fair of skin and hair, so people ask, sympathizingly, "Is he delicate?" Not a bit of it! Lately he skilfully drove, not merely a team, but four farm horses into a race. Horses are the boy's great passion.

Teddy gets along with colors flying at school, too. Having gone through the public school, he is now at the Form at the Ottawa Collegiate.

"No, I'm afraid he's not studious, but he learns easily," acknowledged his mother, who is more ready to talk of the children than of herself.

Master Ted "crams" for examinations while he sits in his favorite spot for studying—the stairs, if you please, his long legs doubled up beneath him.

"Don't you worry, Nanny. I'll get through," answered his anxious mother. Last June, when he feared that cramming might mean plucking, "I won't get first class honors, but I'll get second class."

"But why not try for first class?" suggested his mother.

"Oh, no—I wouldn't have any time for sports then."

Sports are dear to Teddy and his twelve-year-old brother, Max, well-familially. Max. They play football and baseball. They skate and play hockey, swim and dive, and, in fact, are normal healthy, happy youngsters. Max loves the farm, too, but thinks that he wants to be a doctor when he is a man. He, and his twin brother of outdoor life. At last week end, when the writer saw him, Max was squirming with eagerness to miss a baseball game where he is to have a fortnight's fun before going west with his mother, where the family always spends part of the summer with Mrs. Meighen's mother, Mrs. Wilson, in Winnipeg. Max is an enthusiastic Boy Scout, as the emblem on his coat signifies. Like ten-year-old Lillian, he attends the public school, but another year will see him in the Collegiate.

Lillian is a winsome little person. Though only ten, she has declared for half as many years that she wants to be a nurse when she grows up. First, go to Macdonald, in C.G.P., for domestic science, and then train to be a nurse, is the small girl's plan. Already she is deep in the mysteries of domestic science in school. Miss ten-year-old Lillian makes cakes and tea biscuits quite by herself. And she sews. Not just doll's clothes. And at this point in the exchange of confidences, to convince a doubting stranger, "A very fair Lillian," as Sir Thomas White has named her, tripped away to find the abbreviated bibbed apron and cap which she made at school for her culinary duties. Little Lillian is long to knit herself a "pull-over" of some pretty flower-hued wool.

But, alas! a wise mother makes the condition that first a centrepiece, already begun, must be completed.

But Lillian does not cook and sew all the time. She swims at the "Y" and has tea parties, and can even run a motor, and is a

very happy little person. She is just a dear little girl with fair bobbed hair, blue eyes which sparkle, and a heart which loves to race and dance. She thinks it would be wonderful to be grown-up now for surely when your Daddy is a Prime Minister (for you do read that in the office in fairy tales) and Cinderella golden slippers and frocks with long, long, glistering satin trains should be your attire.

Perhaps ten-year-old Lillian really will be a nurse some day. But as her mother had not time to carry out plans for a University course before Cupid shot his bow—well, another ten years or so will answer the question, when socks and short frocks and bobbed hair and school days have all been packed away.

And now do you visualize the youthful mother of these three sturdy children, and the very charming wife of the Hon. Arthur Meighen? You can't see the sunny brightness of her eyes, the clear, fresh color of her cheeks, the smile that reveals two rows of perfect teeth. But you may have gathered that she is a very wise and a very happy wife and mother; and that, with her husband, she believes that girls as well as boys should be equipped with training that prepares them to earn their living if circumstances should so dictate.

As a young girl herself, Mrs. Meighen—then Jessie Isabel Cox of Birtle, Manitoba—decided to be a school teacher—was a teacher, indeed, for two years in Portage la Prairie, where she met the rising young lawyer, Arthur Meighen. That settled school teaching, and fifteen years ago last June she was a young wife, and the birthplace was St. Mary's, Ont., and the girl who was born in Granby, Quebec, were married, and made their home in Portage la Prairie, where the new dignity of a distinguished career and exalted position in store for them.

Politics were as remote as the poles from Mrs. Meighen's natural tastes. Even now, after years as the wife of a member of parliament, and five of those years as a Cabinet Minister's wife, she makes no pretence of political opinions. Unlike English women, few wives of Canadian M.P.'s take any active part in political campaigns.

Nor does Mrs. Meighen find much time or inclination for the glitter of semi-official and semi-private life which pertains to the privileges of a Cabinet Minister's wife. Her real interests are bound up in her home, her husband and her children. Often she would rather make frocks for the little daughter or find time for the confidences, than attend State functions. Of western upbringing, she is naturally an expert horsewoman. She can drive her motor over the prairies, and anyone—even hundred miles in a week was one record—and she belongs to the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, where, according to her own confession, she does not carry off any honors. With her husband and children she attends Chalmers Presbyterian Church in Ottawa. She speaks with pride and affection of a brother who was with the air force during the war.

Mrs. Meighen is refreshingly youthful in her enthusiasms, in her affection for friends, in her delight in dancing, her joy in flowers, her happiness in her home and her pride in husband and children. The new dignity that upon her as wife of the Prime Minister, and so, necessarily, the leader in political, social circles at the Capital, may affect the even tenor of her way, but it will certainly not turn her pretty and sensible young head. Naturally the delightful home in Cooper street will assume a greater official significance than formerly, but the glow of its warm-hearted hospitality will not be dimmed. Nor are the trio of children likely to be demoralized by the pomp of their mother through the glories and pomp of officialdom.

The Prime Minister's success as a political leader is still in the lap of the gods, but the happiness of his home life promises to be triumphant over any and every storm.

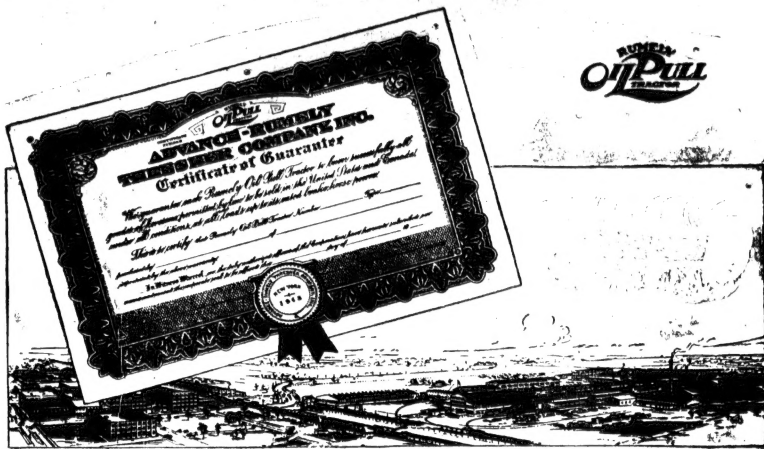
ELIMINATING THE POOR COW

The object of cow testing is to give the dairyman accurate knowledge as to the production of milk and fat of each cow in the herd. It is readily admitted that the average cow does not produce as much milk as she is capable of giving, and many dairymen keep one or more cows that do not even pay for their keep. Cow testing shows which cows are worth keeping in the herd and gives evidence against those that should be eliminated from the herd. "The progress of cow testing," bulletin 58, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, by A. H. White, B. S. A. shows that many farmers rely on guess work to pick out their best cows from which to save heifer calves for the future herds. Frequently, these guesses are not correct, cows which have good conformation are not always the best producers in the herd. Dairy records will do away with guess work and the farmer can safely select his best cows for breeding purposes. The bulletin, "The Progress of Cow Testing" may be secured free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In addition to giving the essential objects of cow testing it outlines the details of organization and gives some of the results obtained, which shows that many farmers have increased the production of their herds from 30 to 75 per cent, and some have doubled the herd average in a few years. Wherever cow testing has been followed for a few years, a decided increase in the average production of each cow will be found.

Age Cows are Profitable

Cows usually reach their maximum production between the ages of six and eight years after which the time annual production begins to decrease. When the heifer calves from the best cows only are raised, one-fifth to one-fourth of the cows in the herds may be replaced by the heifers each year in this way or when purchase is the method employed in replacing cows, few need to be kept beyond the age of eight years.

Cows are less profitable milk producers during their first lactation period than when they become mature, since part of the feed is used for growth. The loss occasioned by this additional cost of milk production is usually offset by the bet-



The Rumely OilPull Tractor the Guarantee and Company behind it

After over three-quarters of a century of success in the manufacture of threshing machinery and steam engines, Advance-Rumely pioneered the adaptation of the internal combustion engine to the farm.

Looking forward, Advance-Rumely saw the day when low cost oil would supplant gasoline as tractor fuel. Its aim and accomplishment was to design not merely a tractor, but one which would operate successfully on oil fuels. So the first successful oil tractor was built in the Advance-Rumely factory, and given the name OilPull.

That was eleven years ago—when the mighty OilPull went into our great Northwest and Canada to open up the vast areas of unbroken sod—its dependable and cheap power turning thousands of virgin acres into fields of waving grain.

Today over 15,000 OilPulls are in use and the first ones built are still on the job. And the same principle of engine construction and operation is still employed. That this principle is a success is best attested by the fact that Advance-Rumely is the only tractor company that backs its product with an iron-clad written guarantee.

The Tractor

The big outstanding feature of the OilPull is its guaranteed successful performance on all grades of gasoline. To that, however, must be added its proved strength of construction and long life—its automatic regulation of speed to every change in load—its system of oil cooling—its ease of control and simplicity of operation—its ability to handle every kind of draught and belt job. It is these "inbuilt" qualities for which the name OilPull stands, and to which it owes its far reaching reputation.

You can now get an OilPull in any one of four sizes—all standard in design and construction. There's a size to fit your farm—22-20, 16-15, 20-28 and 30-40 H.P.

The Guarantee

The guarantee that backs every OilPull is the kind of guarantee you could expect only with a real oil burning tractor—one designed from the start to burn oil—one absolutely free from "made-over" gasoline engine construction.

Half the time operation on oil means nothing to the tractor owner. All the time successful operation on oil is what cuts expenses and adds profits. That is what the OilPull guarantee insures—all the power out of every gallon—no waste—full motor efficiency every minute—burning the fuel that is cheapest to buy.

The Company

Tractor buyers have learned by experience the importance of having behind their tractors a well established, permanent company—one that is equipped to give reliable, near at hand service.

Three generations of successful growth have built for Advance-Rumely a manufacturing institution of permanency and great strength. Factories at La Porte, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich., and Toronto, Ont.—127 modern factory buildings covering 185 acres—these are tangible evidence of work well done, new friends made and old friends kept. 20 branch offices and warehouses, each with a complete stock of machines and parts, render to its customers the all important, close at hand, immediate service.

**WAINWRIGHT MACHINE SHOP**

W. S. GOULET
Prop.

THIRD AVE.
WAINWRIGHT

**SHOES REPAIRED**

I have just bought a large supply of materials at the very lowest price, and all repairs for the month of August will be done at an extra low rate. Special attention to repairs sent by mail.

All repairs are guaranteed to be first-class workmanship. Your patronage will be appreciated.

QUAN FUNG
Next to Empress Cafe
Main St. Wainwright

ter prices which can be secured for the mature cows when they are sold before passing their prime. Good cows may be profitable producers up to the age of fifteen years, but comparatively few are kept to that age except for breeding purposes, to how long they will continue to be profitable on account of failure to breed and there is some resistance to ailments becomes more marked. The uncertainty is probably greater where forced feeding in record making is practised.—Nor' West Farmer.

Threshermen Should Note

Every person, firm or company owning or operating a threshing machine or separator or causing the same to be operated must register his or her threshing machine or separator with the Minister of Agriculture and must procure a certificate of registration. The penalty for not complying with this act is \$25 and costs. The fee for registration is \$1.00.

IMPORTANT CHANGES ON NATIONAL LINES AFFECTING THE WEST

News from Winnipeg says that important announcements in connection with the re-organizing of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific railways were made today, following the visit here of C. A. Hayes, vice-president who left Sunday night for the east. The announcements make some big changes affecting the control of the co-ordinated lines in western Canada.

Joseph R. Cameron, who was assistant general manager of the C. N. R. has been appointed assistant general manager with jurisdiction over all the Grand Trunk Pacific line between Edmonton and Edmonton, and all lines west of Edmonton including Vancouver island lines. His office will be at Vancouver.

His Offices in Winnipeg
H. H. Brewer has been appointed assistant general manager with jurisdiction over all Grand Trunk lines between Winnipeg and Edmonton and Canadian National lines west of Armstrong and west of and including Port Arthur, Ont., to Lobstick Junction, Alta. His office will be in Winnipeg.

The jurisdiction of George Stevens, freight traffic manager of the Canadian National at Winnipeg has been extended to include the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Co.

The jurisdiction of H. H. Meland, Toronto, passenger traffic manager, has been extended to include the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

and assistant passenger traffic manager, respectively, have been extended similarly.

Osborne Scott, one of Winnipeg's best known railway men, has been appointed general passenger agent at Vancouver, B. C. and will have supervision of the territory Lacombe, B. C. and west including the Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

W. E. Duperon has been appointed general passenger agent at Winnipeg and will have supervision of the territory east of Lacombe, B. C.

PRESS DELEGATES GLIMPSE PRAIRIES OF INDIAN DAYS

Regarding the recent visit of the Imperial Press Party to Wainwright, the Montreal Herald writes as follows:—A glimpse of the Canadian prairies as they were before the white man came was furnished the cosmopolitan party of newspaper men touring Northern Alberta in herds of buffalo, elk and moose in their natural environment at the Wainwright National Park. A day of splendid sunshine made pleasant the long drives through wheat fields and game enclosures which occupied the afternoon and preserved the cheerful note in Northern Alberta's generous entertainment of their guests, of the Imperial Press Conference.

The brief speech of welcome was delivered by the Editor of The Wainwright Star and responded to by J. R. Morrell of the Birmingham Gazette. Mrs. Hudson sang a couple of songs, Lady Newnes, disclosed a rare accomplishment in her whistling numbers and Ernest Woodhead, of Huddersfield, sang comic songs with great success. It was a very jolly day that marked the last function in Alberta to the visitors.

Eat and Shop

AT

THE EMPRESS CAFE AND BAKERY

HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES
CONFECTIONERY

FRUITS IN SEASON

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLERS' ACCOMMODATION.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS RATES REASONABLE

(CORNER OF FIRST AVE. & MAIN ST.)
QUAH HALL, Proprietor

Don't Delay! Don't Delay!

GET YOUR ORDER IN NOW FOR A

: Pathephone :

AND THE

LATEST RECORDS

FURNITURE, HOUSE FITTINGS, WALLPAPERS,
CURTAIN FIXTURES, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

DINING ROOM SUITE IN SOLID QUARTER
CUT OAK. SEE THIS. 8 pieces for **\$160**

J. C. McLEOD

SECOND AVE.

WAINWRIGHT

Shop in the Adverts.

and bring your Job Printing to 'The Star'

PERFECTLY SATISFIED

is the good word from our customers.

ACCURATE TESTS**BEST PRICES**

Ship your cream to us and get fullest satisfaction. Be a Customer NOW.

AGENT FOR BEATRICE SEPARATORS

THE WAINWRIGHT CREAMERY CO. LTD.**B-L-K MILKERS**

Cows are sensitive creatures—the irregularity and inefficiency of hand milking makes them nervous and can't possibly get the best results. That difficulty is entirely overcome with the B-L-K milker. The milking is always uniform, soothing and thorough. We sell B-L-K milkers because we are convinced it's the best made, and when you've examined it you'll agree with us. Come in to see it.

EDMONTON JOURNAL

Bringing up the baby Like a four-legged animal

A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN EXPLAINS HIS PLAN TO MAKE OUR BABIES GROW INTO STRONG HEALTHY MEN AND WOMEN.

A Story of interest to all Mothers, which will appear next Saturday

Fill in the coupon and have the Journal come to you weekly.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
Send me the Semi-weekly Journal. Enclosed find \$2.00 for One Year's Subscription.

Name

Address

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

"THE NATIONAL" Canadian National Railway

WESTBOUND SCHEDULE

Edmonton	6:15 a.m.
Saskatoon	12:40 p.m.
Wainwright	2:30 p.m.
Edmonton	11:25 p.m.
Edmonton	12:10 a.m.
Vancouver	6:15 a.m. daily

EASTBOUND SCHEDULE

Vancouver	6:15 a.m. daily
Wainwright	11:50 a.m.
Edmonton	5:00 a.m.
Edmonton	12:10 a.m.
Saskatoon	6:00 a.m.
Edmonton	12:20 a.m.
Wainwright	12:10 a.m.

NEW DAILY TRAINS between WINNIPEG SASKATOON EDMONTON VANCOUVER

HOW DOES YOUR LABEL READ?

100 GARMENTS WOMENS
MEDIUM WEIGHT VESTS &
DRAWERS; A REAL BAR-
GAIN AT, EACH
65c.

FRASER'S STORE NEWS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week we will have a **SPECIAL CLEAN-UP SALE** of all short ends and broken lines. You will find many worth-while bargains. Don't miss going through them.

30 PAIR SOLID LEATHER
SHOES IN BLACK OR TAN,
SIZES 6 to 11; ON SALE AT
\$4.65

Special!

38 VOILE BLOUSES nicely trimmed with lace and in-
sertion; new styles; sizes 36 to 44; several manufacturer's
samples included; selling for each

\$1.90

11 pair LADIES' HIGH TOP BLACK GUNMETAL
SHOES, with Cut a heel; sizes 3 to 5½; selling at, per pair

\$5.95

100 prs MEN'S SOCKS in light and dark greys; medium
weight, sizes 9½ to 11; special at, per pair

35c.

50 DRESSES FOR GIRLS, made of Gingham, Cham-
bray and Print; sizes 2 to 10 yrs; several manufacturer's
samples included; special at, each

95c.

Essay-Writing Competition

Open to all children in the Wainwright district under the
age of 12 years

Prizes **\$10.00 In Cash**

1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd prize, \$2

1. Subjects: Any line of merchandise carried in this
Store, or "Why this store is popular," or "Is this
store unpopular? If so, why?"
 2. The essay to contain not more than 100 words.
 3. The award of the judges to be final.
 4. Address all letters to "Fraser & Co., Competition Dept
P.O. Drawer B, Wainwright.
 5. Write plainly with ink on white paper, using one side
of the sheet only.
 6. Sign your name in full (giving your age) on a sep-
arate sheet and enclose with your essay, giving parents'
name and address.
 7. The right to publish any essay is reserved.
- The judges for this contest will be the Rev. J. B. Thomp-
son and Messrs M. C. Campbell and W. J. Huntington

COMPETITION CLOSURES on FRIDAY, OCT. 29th 1920

New Arrivals

GREY BLANKETS; all sizes; from, pair **\$6 to \$15**
Pure Wool WHITE BLANKETS pair **\$10.25 to \$25**
POINT BLANKETS in colors, large size, at, pair **\$24**
PAWN ALASKA BLANKETS, large size, at, pair **\$20**
Flannellette Blankets, Grey or White, from, pair **\$3.35**

We have just placed in stock a nice assortment of
SCOTCH GINGHAMS and POTTERS' PRINTS at per
yard, respectively

45c. and 55c.

19 Ladies' Scotch Gingham PORCH DRESSES, in
large plaids; regular price up to \$9.00; special for, each

\$6.95

To clear out the balance of our stock of WHITE CAN-
VAS PUMPS and MARY JAKES, we will offer them at
values up to \$3.00 at, per pair

\$1.75

We Appreciate
Your Business

FRASER & Co.

We Refund
Your Money

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST

BORN—To Mr and Mrs H. H.

Lockwood, on September 28th,
a girl.

BORN—To Mr and Mrs J.

Banfill on September 29th,
a son.

BORN—To Mr and Mrs F.

Harper, on September 11th,
a girl.

The Rev. W. G. Wilson, of
Morden, Man, is here on a short
visit to his nephew and niece,
Mr and Mrs W. S. Clark.

We are glad to know that
Mrs. Geo. Maehler is recover-
ing nicely from her recent
accident when she suffered a
broken ankle.

Sympathies are being ex-
tended to Alf. Hansen over his
painful accident. He had the
misfortune to get a bullet from
a 22 into his neck after it had
ricocheted off the water.

Mrs W. Ketchin, of Irma has
returned home after a short
visit with her mother Mrs
Springer.

His many friends will be glad
to know that O. Limpert is re-
covering nicely after his recent
runaway accident. He was
moved to his home on Monday
last.

Mrs Holtzbaum, with her son
and daughter, has left town to
spend the winter at the coast.

Murray Pawling was a
passenger to the city on Sun-
day's train; while there he will
arrange for the continuance of
his "druggist studies" at the
university.

Miss Maud Nicholson, of Ed-
monton, arrived here on Sun-
day to take up her duties as the
new stenographer at the Mer-
chants bank.

After a year's visit to his
old home in Scotland, A. H.
Wilkie returned to his farm in
the south country on Monday
last.

T. Ronch, the Atlas Lbr Co's
credit manager is spending a
few days in town.

For the night of Sept 17th
(Fair Day) the Elite theatre
is announcing a big dance
after the special show at 7:30
p.m. The L. O. D. E. will serve
supper which will be included
in the price of admission. A
7 piece orchestra has been en-
gaged.

Now that the show case at
the depot has been fixed up
again it is attracting consid-
erable attention from travellers.

Bill Blinn has now added
a Ford truck to the equipment
of his extensive dray business.

To Members of the W. I.
and Friends

Will all those interested in
the work of the improvement
of the cemetery kindly send
donations of pies and cakes (to
be sold for this cause in booth
at the Fair) either to Mrs.
Yeager on Thursday evening or
to the Booth on Friday morn-
ing. 12-9c

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE.—At a low price
for cash Let 35, Block 12,
on Third avenue, apply to
Mrs E. Mott, Wainwright.
29-9p

FOR SALE.—Five good Work
Horses, on terms also Two
Good Milch Cows, cheap for
cash; freshest early. Apply
P.O. Box 135, Wainwright.
29-9p

HAY.—Anyone wanting to
Put up Hay, on shares or by
the ton, apply to G. Hunt,
Heath 22-9p

Mrs Goldsworthy, a former
resident of our town was spend-
ing a few days as the guest of
Mrs Yeager and has now re-
turned to her home in Edmon-
ton.

Taxpayers are reminded that
there is a discount of 10% off
all taxes paid on or before the
last day of this month. Pretty
good interest this and should
be taken advantage of.

Mrs C. Burbeck was in town
over the week end on a visit
to her mother Mrs O. Limpert.

Mr and Mrs H. W. Lockwood
and their nephew arrived from
Wes. Point, Ont., on a visit to
their son, Dr H. H. Lockwood,
on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs M. Rowland,
who spent the week end with
their mother in town, returned
to Edmonton on Sunday.

H. E. Ryan, of Winnipeg,
arrived last week end to take
a position with the Imperial
Lumber Co., at this point.

Miss Grant, who has been
employed at the Merchants
bank is now installed at the
typewriter in the May and Mc-
Kenzie law office.

The Union bank staff has
been increased by the addition
of J. S. Armstrong, of Fabyan,
as junior clerk.

After a holiday lasting since
April, with her son J. Fuller of
the Canadian National, Mrs E.
Fuller returned to England on
Sunday's train. She will sail
from Montreal on the "Mela-
gama".

After a short stay with re-
latives in town Miss Francis
Stuart returned to the city on
Sunday.

Edgerton visitors to Mrs J.
C. McLeod on Sunday included
Mr and Mrs C. A. Rogers, Miss
Marion Taggart, and Mr
Knott.

Miss F. Spence left on Sun-
day for Battle View school of
which she will be in charge for
this term.

The Station restaurant is
now under new management.
Mr R. H. Page, who comes from
Hawes, Man, and who has been
12 years in the company's ser-
vice, being the new "charge d'
affaires." The Shore family
left on Friday.

We are sorry to know that
several of the children of the
Orphanbale district are suffer-
ing from an attack of scarlet
fever.

Mrs. Cora Hind, of the Win-
nipeg Free Press was a visitor
to town last week end, writing
up her beautiful harvest for the
papers she represents.

If the coal cellars are well
filled now, householders can
look more calmly upon the ap-
proach of winter. You bet!

Little Johnny Ludebente is
settling along nicely under the
care of Dr Wallace. He sustain-
ed a broke wrist whilst at play
last Thursday.

WAINWRIGHT SHOE REPAIRER

The Old Firm
Patronise the British and
support White Labor. Have
your work done by a practical
man.

No cheap, soft leather used;
only the Best, guaranteed Oak
tanned Hides. All shades in
Rubber Heels. Shoes dyed.

All kinds of Shoe Polishers,
Dressings, Laces, Dubbing, &c
kept in stock.

Work finished by the latest
up-to-date machinery. Out of
town orders given special at-
tention; give us a trial.

Note the address:

Chas. REDGWELL
THE ENGLISHMAN
Second Ave. Wainwright
Between Fraser's Store and Telford's
Poolroom

Build that Granary Now

Granaries are money makers for farms. The farmer
who provides himself with ample grain storage facilities
need not dump his crop on a weak market. Properly
stored grain does not deteriorate. The well-built gran-
ary will last for years and will save enough the first year
to pay for building it.

Our stock is very complete as we have been daily un-
loading cars of Spruce, Pine, Fir and Cedar, and we are
fully stocked to take care of all your wants.

Everything is, of course, sold on the same plan of
Absolute Ultimate Satisfaction to You

See us for

COAL---CLEAN---COAL

at a Live-and-Let-Live Price.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.

THE YARD WITH A CONSCIENCE
H. A. CLUTE LOCAL MANAGER
Phone 10 3rd Avenue

JUST A PERSONAL NOTE

Dear Reader:

Too busy to write an Advt.
for this week, but just drop in
and we'll be pleased to show
you our new shipment of Cook
Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.

We are also fully stocked in
every line of Kitchen Utensils
both in enamelware and in
aluminum. W. E. W.

W. E. WASHBURN

IF IT'S HARDWARE WE HAVE IT

JUST ARRIVED

Four More Carloads of Granary Lumber

We ordered our Fall Stock early and had it all shipped
before the freight increase, so that our price to you will
not raise

Our Two Large Coal Warehouses are Bulging With
Coal Shipped Before The Crop Movement Makes a Car
Shortage. We handle Black Diamond, Cardiff King and
Pembina Lump and Egg; as well as Yellowhead Steam
Coal for Threshermen.

BUILD YOUR GRANARY & SAVE YOUR GRAIN
so that later on you will have the means to build the
BARN FOR YOUR STOCK, the SHED for your Imple-
ments and the HOME for your Family that the years of
war and drought has kept you waiting for so long.

Before you build come in and look over our PLANS
which, with our Experience, are always at your service.

Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd.

HOME BUILDERS J. WEICH, Agent
PHONE—OFFICE 57; RES. 93